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expansion are controlled. The council divides the city into districts in which the building regulations are fixed in advance of local development, limiting the amount of land that may be covered by buildings, the height of the structures that are to be erected, the distance that dwellings must be located back from the streets and the space that must be left between buildings. To further their control many cities own a large percentage of urban real estate. Thus Frankfort owns 48.9 per cent of the land within its limits; Ulm owns 80 per cent; Manheim, 35.4 per cent and Hanover, 37.7 per cent. Berlin, including the area owned outside of its boundaries, owns land to the extent of 240.8 per cent of its total area.

It is such facts as the foregoing that characterize this suggestive discussion of the newer social, economic and political activities of European cities.

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KEITH, ARTHUR B. *Responsible Government in the Dominions.* 3 vols. Pp. lxxiv, 1670. Price, \$12.75. New York: Oxford University Press, 1912.

The publication, within two years of the second edition of Moore's *Commonwealth of Australia*, Ashley's *British Dominions* and Keith's *Responsible Government in the Dominions* combined with the announcement of the early appearance of the revised edition of Lefroy's *Legislative Power in Canada* indicates a growing interest in the study of the institutions of the self-governing colonies of the British empire. Confining the survey of comparative government to the classic group, England, France, Germany and the United States—to the utter neglect of such rich fields of investigation and comparison as those afforded by the English colonies and the Latin American states—can no longer commend itself to students of this branch of political science. In many respects the parliamentary system of government is undergoing its most interesting modifications in the self-governing colonies and to Americans these changes have a peculiar significance. Such experiments as the one in Australia where an effort is being made to engraft the American doctrine of judicial supremacy upon the parliamentary system as a basis are being carefully scrutinized by friends and critics of the American government.

In view of the great interest in the government of the colonies the publication of this comprehensive and authoritative work dealing with the federal systems of Canada, Australia and South Africa, comes as a most welcome addition to the literature of comparative government. As a continuation and development of the ground covered in *Parliamentary Government in the Colonies* by Todd, this work will no doubt take a high rank.

The author discusses fully the origin and history of systems of self-government in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Under the title executive government, the powers and position of the governor and the cabinet system in the colonies are analyzed. Parliaments of the dominions are treated from the point of view of (1) powers and limitations; (2) organization of houses; (3) privileges and procedure; (4) constitutional relations. The federal systems of Canada, Australia and South Africa are then taken up in turn and the various relations of the dominions and provinces are thoroughly

described. Imperial control over legislation and administration receives careful consideration, and final chapters are devoted to the judiciary and church in the Dominions and to imperial unity and coöperation.

Eminently fitted by his thorough training and wide familiarity with colonial institutions the author has undertaken to describe the legal basis and practical working of the institutions of the English colonies. For a painstaking analysis of the steps in the development of self-government in each of the colonies he has placed all students of English colonial institutions under deep obligation. The portions dealing with the growth of the ideas and principles of colonial self-government are particularly exhaustive. In fact the very thoroughness and completeness with which the subject has been treated will render the work difficult to use for those who are students and not officials or experts in colonial government.

From the standpoint of the student of politics the author has used documentary material too freely. Frequently long letters, papers or dispatches are given in full when only small portions bear directly on the point under discussion. The work would have proved much more readable and for many purposes more useful if the author had chosen to condense these official papers. Certain portions of the volumes suffer particularly in this respect. In discussing the powers and prerogative of the governor (pp. 105-114 and pp. 193-239); the rule for disallowance of colonial legislation (pp. 1042-1047); and in the treatment of trade relations and the currency (pp. 1160-1187), as well as in other instances official documents are used to such an extent that the volumes take on the form of a source book rather than a systematic treatise.

While this plan of treatment has no doubt distinct advantages for the host of colonial officials and experts who will find invaluable aid in the publication of lengthy papers it renders the volumes too large and the style too cumbersome for others than specialists in colonial administration.

The effort to treat the peculiarities of each of the self-governing colonies with regard to matters of even minor detail renders the discussion in many places confusing and emphasizes the complexity and vagueness which at times appears to enshroud responsible government. This difficulty perhaps is unavoidable, but it raises the question whether a volume dealing with each of the colonies is not more practicable and effective than an attempt to treat all in one work.

The imperialistic sympathies of the author at times tend to color his criticism of colonial institutions or polities. These sympathies are apparent in such comments as that with regard to the attitude of the Australian high court in its attempt to apply the American doctrine of implied prohibitions so as to render immune from taxation the instrumentalities of state and federal government. If one may judge from the continuance of the high court in its position and the confident assurance of Australian commentators that the right course has been chosen the attitude of the court is not so far wrong as one might be led to assume (pp. 833-834).

The volumes contain a wealth of material not otherwise accessible and they render possible a careful and accurate survey of the political systems of each of the self-governing colonies. When parliamentary government in

the colonies receives the attention which it well deserves on the part of students of political science this work will render invaluable aid in the comparative study of governmental institutions.

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KOESTER, FRANK. *The Price of Inefficiency.* Pp. xxiv, 439. Price, \$2. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1913.

In this book the author treats a large number of subjects which range from the wastes of our political system, the waste of human life, the waste of monopoly, etc., which are properly included under the above title, to various topics which afford the opportunity of a discussion favorable to socialism, and finally to many matters treated for the most part by an unfavorable criticism of American affairs in general. American divorces, pancakes, and laws for the sterilization of certain criminals, illustrate the range of American institutions that are severely condemned.

The book contains many evidences of having been put together in haste, e.g. on p. 41, "It may best be indicated by a quotation for the author's work," on p. 173, "neither using the invention itself or allowing anyone else to do so," on p. 222, "neither by the politicians or capitalists," on p. 37, quoted matter, "The production for 1907 included 395,000,000 tons of bituminous and 85,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. . . . The available and easily accessible supplies of coal in the United States aggregate approximately 1,400,-000,000 tons. At the present increasing rate of consumption, this supply will be so depleted as to approach exhaustion before the middle of the next century." It most certainly would in less than four years.

The unbounded praise of things German reminds one of the praise given them by Tacitus and is doubtless included for a like reason.

Those portions of the book which deal with specific wastes and in which an attempt is made to state their pecuniary measurement furnish a comprehensive survey of matters which are remediable. These are based on facts which all know, and in general are estimated on the opinions of those best qualified to make approximate estimates. These wastes are enormous and their extent is well stated by the author.

On the whole the book is at least a fair one and includes some good chapters. A more accurate title for it would be "A German American's Criticism of American Institutions" than its timely title of *The Price of Inefficiency*.

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LE BON, GUSTAVE. *The Psychology of Revolution.* Pp. 337. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

Since the author published his *Psychologie des foules* in 1895, there has been an ever increasing interest in the interpretation of crowd conduct. In the present volume the author attempts an interpretation of the general phenomenon of revolutions on a purely psychological basis. Both at the beginning and at the end of the volume general principles are discussed, but